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The style is slipshod, falling not infrequently into direct solecisms, e. g., "whom she felt could not be" (p. 71), "the hellhound with three heads and out of whose body" (p. 88), "unburdening his heart to Thetis, she brought him a set of armour" (p. 129).

It will hardly be expected that this book should be seriously compared with many of the works so abundantly cited in the Bibliography. The latter, it may be said in passing, despite its extensiveness, shows some important omissions, such as Bethe's *Thebanische Heldenlieder* and Wilamowitz' *Herakles*, and has the usual fault of such lists that tenuous articles are placed side by side with epoch-making treatises. For the general reader, Guerber's *Myths* or Bullfinch's *Age of Fable* will be more reliable sources of mythologic information than Dr. Fox's book, and the more advanced student will be better orientated by Steuding's tiny manual in the Goeschen collection.

One thing deserves special notice. Misprints are almost non-existent—a fact that is eloquent testimony to the thoroughness of the proof-reading. If the substance of the volume had been revised with anything like this painful accuracy, the important series planned by Dr. Gray would have had a more auspicious beginning.

MAX RADIN

The Mythology of All Races. Vol. x: *North American*. HARTLEY BURR ALEXANDER, Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy, University of Nebraska. Marshall Jones Co., Boston, 1916. Pp. xiv, 325, 1 map, 2 figs., 33 pls.

The author of this book has achieved an impressive *tour de force* in self-restraint: he has written a volume on North American mythology without treatment of theoretical problems. When we consider that he is not an ethnological field worker but a professor of philosophy, his self-abnegation is seen to transcend what had been deemed, humanly speaking, possible.

Viewed as a purely descriptive work, evidently limited in scope by editorial or other preconceptions as to the nature of mythology, the volume before us deserves very high praise. With astonishing industry Professor Alexander has examined, abstracted, and cited not only the obvious authorities, but also the relatively recondite or at all events little-used sources of information sprinkled through journals and the older traveler and missionary literature. Both the layman and the scholar versed in the mythologies of better-known areas will thus find a very useful guide in this book as to the range of mythological conceptions characteristic of our North American aborigines.

ROBERT H. LOWIE